



# STATISTICHE

Flash

figures and graphs to analyse the Veneto region



The Agriculture Census is a precious opportunity, which is repeated every 10 years, in order to enrich the information resources available on the world of agriculture: it is only during the census, in fact, that analytic data is collected on the wide range of phenomena and up to a sub-municipal and municipal territorial level. The reference data chosen is the 24th October 2010. The field of observation is represented by agricultural and livestock businesses, the latter even if without agricultural land. By farm we mean technical-economical units consisting of lands in which the agricultural and livestock production is carried out. Since this field of observation (EU universe) is

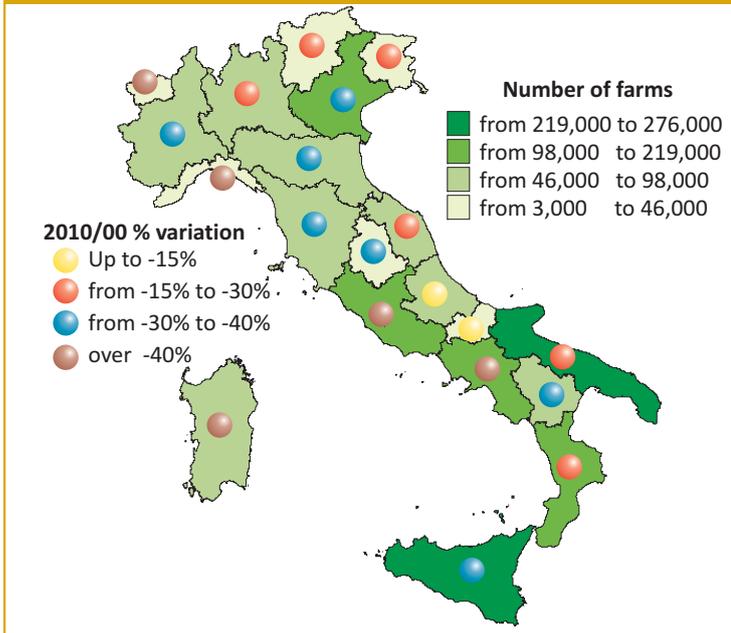
not perfectly homogenous compared to that used in the previous census, the data from 2000 have been processed again according to the rules of 2010 to allow for a comparison.

The decrease in the number of farms is widespread through the national territory, independently of production address, achieving a share of 1,630,420 units: 32 % less compared to 2000.

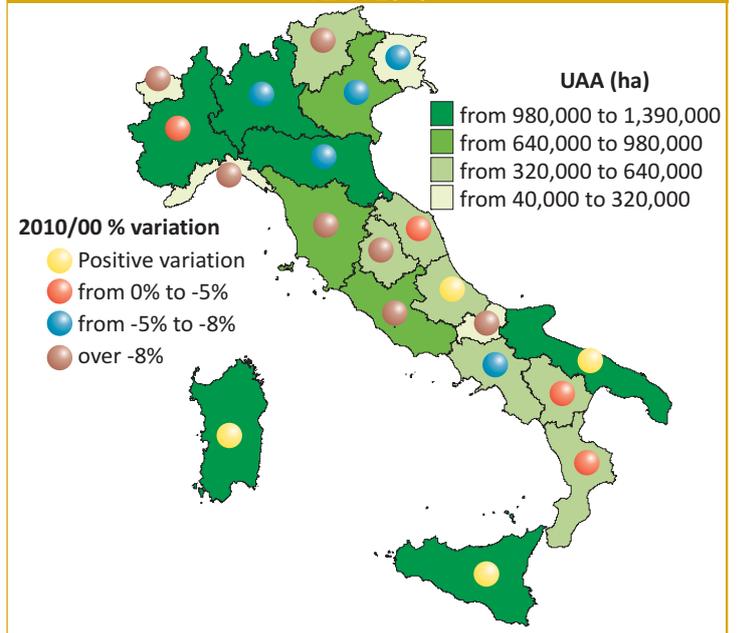
## 6<sup>TH</sup> AGRICULTURE CENSUS: PRELIMINARY DATA

By analysing the regional details the utilised agricultural area (UAA) and the number of farms are a total prerogative of regions of Southern Italy. Veneto gains the seventh and fifth place respectively, with over 6 % and 7 % of the national total. In Veneto 120,735 farms were surveyed, a decrease of 32.3 %. In our region, the UAA, equal to 806,319.31 hectares, has declined by 5.3 %: the total agricultural area (TAA) of 1,021,968.8 hectares recorded a decline of 12.6 %, with a double contraction compared to the UAA. This difference is partially justified by the changes suffered by the agricultural landscape in order to facilitate the mechanisation of farming operations.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND 2010/00 % VARIATION PER REGION. YEAR 2010



2010/00 UAA AND % VARIATION PER REGION. YEAR 2010



NUMBER OF FARMS, UAA, TAA AND 2010/2000 % VARIATION. VENETO AND ITALY

	2010			2010/00 % variation		
	Number of farms	UAA	TAA	Number of farms	UAA	TAA
<b>Veneto</b>	120,735	806,319.3	1,021,968.8	-32.3	-5.3	-12.6
<b>Italia</b>	1,630,420	12,885,185.9	17,277,023.0	-32.2	-2.3	-8.0

Source: processing by the Region of Veneto – Directorate regional Statistical System on Istat data

ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Statistical Report 2011: Veneto describes and compares itself
- Statistics Flash May 2011: Towards a more sustainable job market
- Indicator Report of the Economic Situation no. 23 – June 2011



<http://www.regione.veneto.it/statistica>

Many small enterprises are not able to produce a satisfactory income, have disposed their land to other enterprises and, achieving the joining processes already in place over years and always more evident, with subsequent increase of the average values both for the UAA and TAA. By going into provincial detail, Verona remains the agricultural territory par excellence, holding as many as one fifth of the Veneto UAA, followed by Padua (16.8%) and Treviso (15.8%).

## LESS ENTERPRISES BUT BIGGER

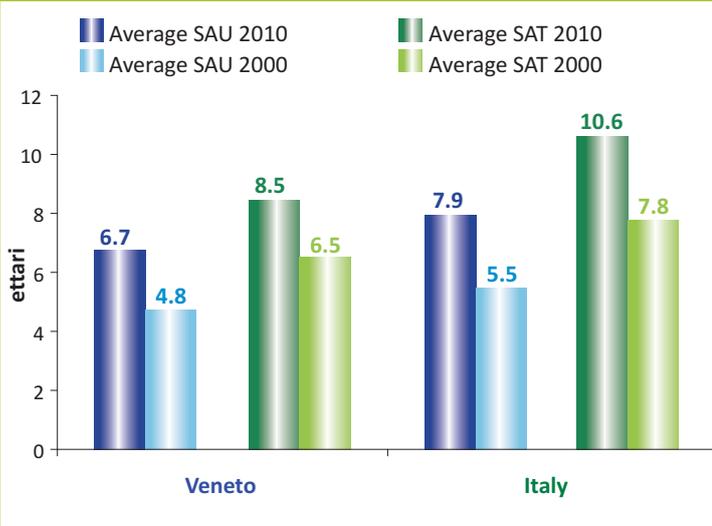
Except for Padua and Rovigo, for which in the last decade the areas have remained more or less constant, and even increased in the case of Rovigo (+5.1%), in the other Veneto provinces a general downturn was

recorded with particular weight in the mountains and foothill areas of Vicenza, Belluno and Treviso, with contractions of the UAA by 18.4%, 13.0% and 7.9% respectively, reflecting the current trend of abandoning the mountain, leaving room for the advancing forest. Venice and Verona are also declining but, whilst for the former the countryside was affected by the construction of the new bypass in Mestre, with massive expropriations, for the latter the decline was not as bad, even considering the agricultural vocation of the territory.

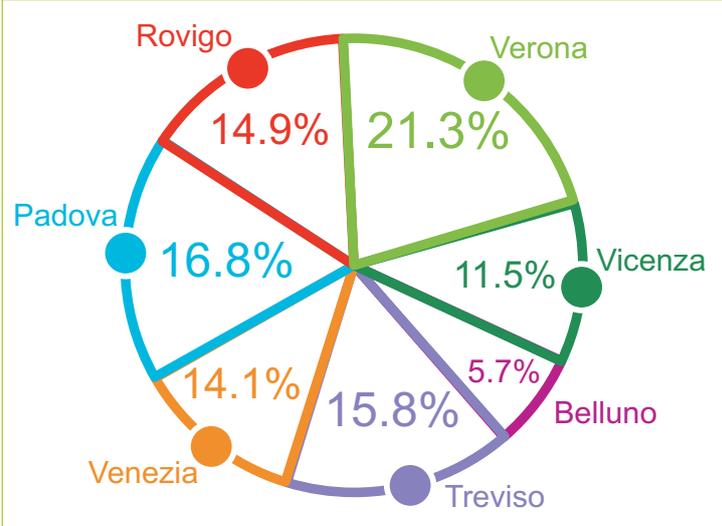
Also the high number of enterprises distributed in the territory saw a decrease, with particular reference to mountain areas and foothills of Belluno (-64.5%) and Vicenza (-48.3%). These consistent contractions have allowed the increase of values related to the average UAA, in particular for Belluno, which has literally rocketed above the regional average, also in virtue of the productive specialization of this province, which favours the large expansions of meadows and pastures.

From the comparison with the average UAA values from 2000, it is evident how current is the propensity towards regrouping land. Furthermore, the presence of a good 4 provinces out of 7 with values of average UAA greater than the regional data, in addition to strengthening this statement highlights the productive preferences that differ from province to province.

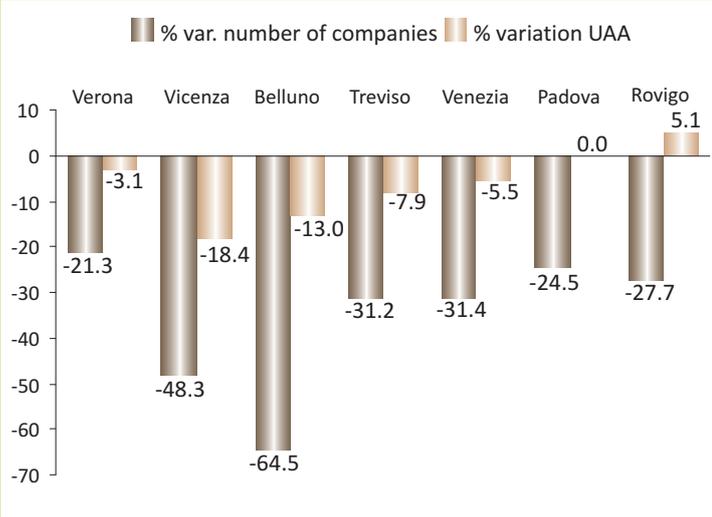
AVERAGE UAA AND TAA. VENETO AND ITALY. YEARS 2010 AND 2000



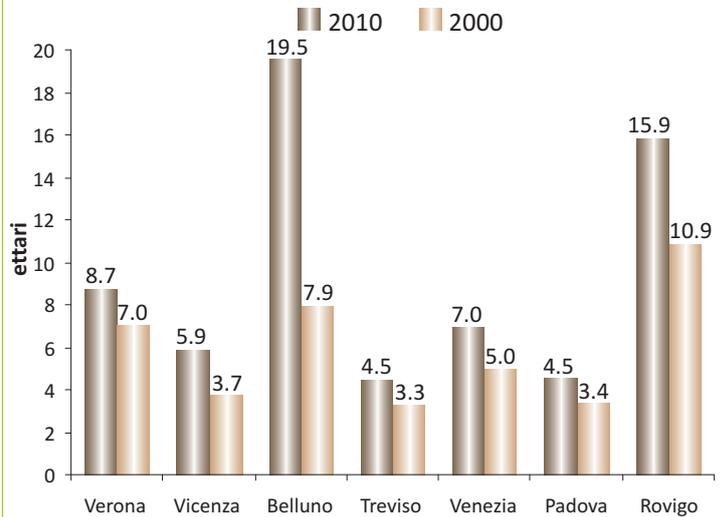
DISTRIBUTION OF UAA PER PROVINCE. VENETO - YEAR 2010



2010/00 % VARIATION UAA AND NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES PER PROVINCE. VENETO



AVERAGE UAA PER PROVINCE. VENETO - YEARS 2010 AND 2000



From an analysis of data regarding the average UAA, there are positive increases for all cultivations which constitute the utilised agricultural area, even if vineyards record the highest change, with more than double area compared to 2000. Arable crops remain

## CULTIVATION

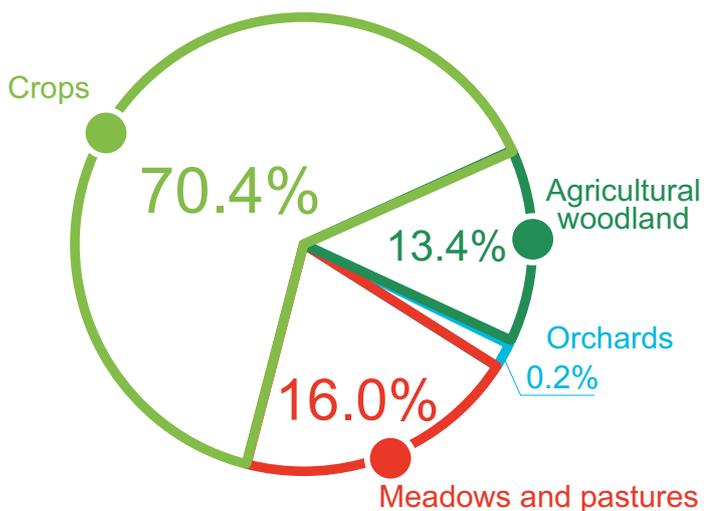
major players in the Veneto countryside, with more than two thirds of the available area planted, followed by meadows and pastures and a short distance by agricultural woodland.

From this it can be deduced that Veneto therefore is going towards a much wider and competitive range of farming, with greater diffusion of specialized cultivations in the Verona and Treviso area, while in the

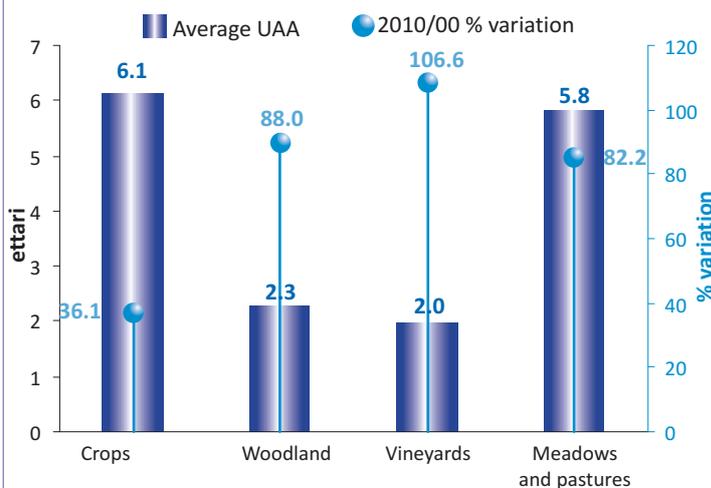
provinces of Padua, Rovigo and Venice extensive agriculture is practised. Meadows and pastures are concentrated, as usual, within the mountain and foothill provinces. Different is the case of Padua, characterized by the presence of numerous breeders of dairy cattle which have purchased, under different contractual forms, mountain pasture land in order to be able to increase the breeding enterprise consistency based on the surface area available to the breeder for the disposal of livestock waste, as provided for by the Nitrate Directive.

A decrease is recorded in areas planted with fruit trees; reverse is the trend in the wine sector which responds with stationary surface values compared to those in 2000, pushing towards the sector specialization with increases of the average surface areas per enterprise, thereby confirming the position of leadership which the region holds in this sector, in particular thanks to the districts of Treviso and Verona, located in the first and second place in the regional ranking for the number of vineyards out of the total planted surface, a testimony to the high suitability of the territories.

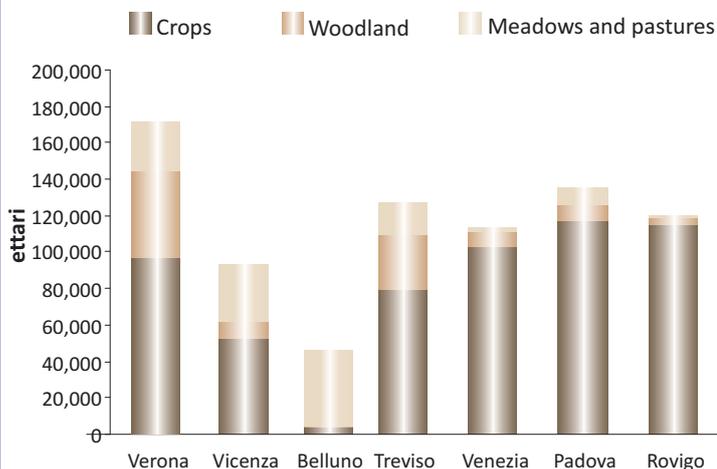
DISTRIBUTION OF THE UAA PER TYPE OF CULTIVATION. VENETO – YEAR 2010



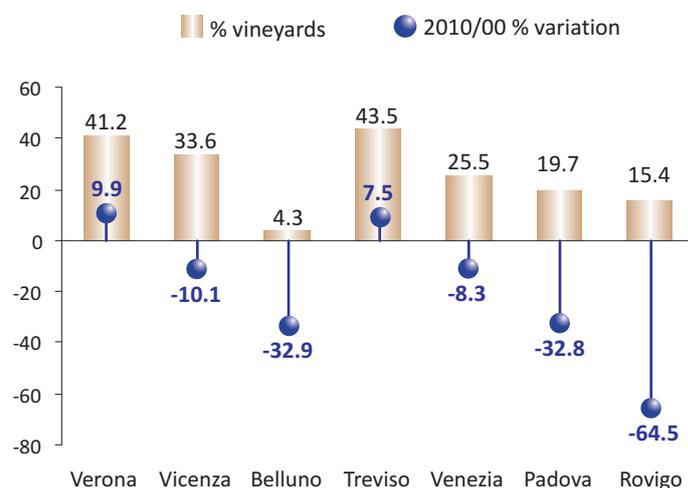
AVERAGE UAA AND 2010/00 % VARIATION PER TYPE OF CULTIVATION. VENETO



DISTRIBUTION PER PROVINCE OF THE CULTIVATED SERVICE AREA PER TYPE. VENETO – YEAR 2010



% OF VINEYARDS OUT OF THE TOTAL ENTERPRISES PER PROVINCE AND 2010/00 VARIATION OF VINEYARD AREA 0



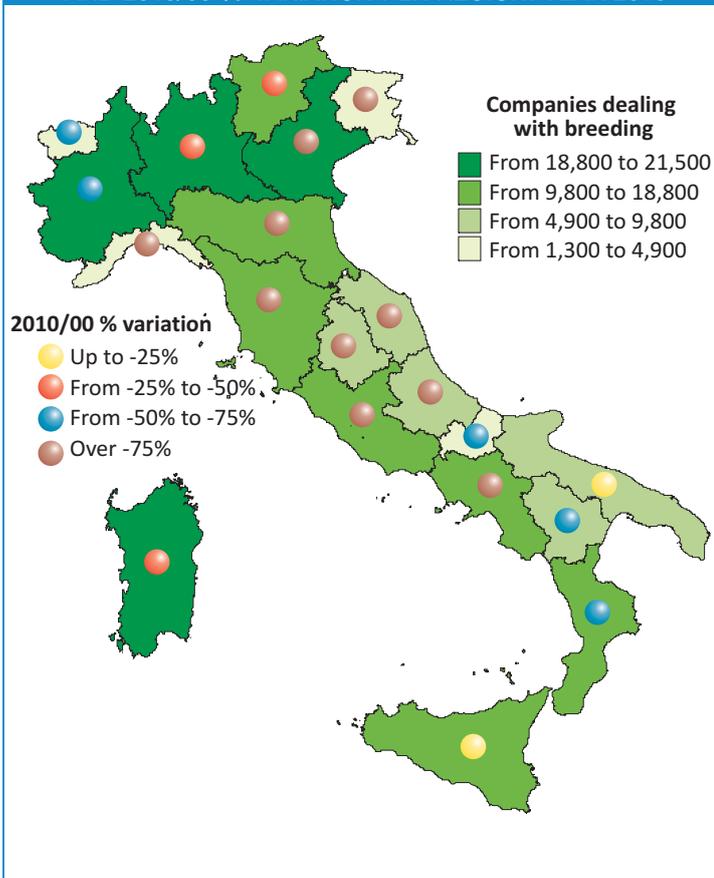
Beyond the methodological differences between the survey in 2010 and the survey in 2000, a year in which also breeding for own consumption was considered, the negative trend for the livestock sector is confirmed: the cause is not to be totally attributed to the differences in methodology, but also to a currently ongoing crisis of the sector, with general contraction for all the Veneto provinces, both for the number of enterprises and the size of the livestock population. Despite this, Veneto is among the regions with the highest number of enterprises which address livestock, with the province of Treviso which stands out from all for its presence of breeding in the territory.

## BREEDING

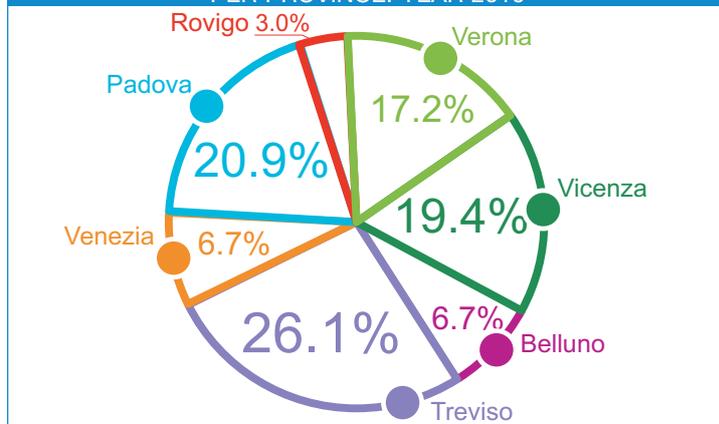
The bovine sector, in particular, is testimony to the crisis, with a loss of both the number of enterprises and size of the livestock population. The decrease of the poultry and pig farms is more logical, considering that in the Veneto countryside breeding of these two species is frequently destined to own-consumption: this is the reason why the high enterprises' number detected in 2000 does not match with current data. Although the survey was limited to only the number of livestock destined for sale, the number of surveyed animals appeared to have increased. Such increase demonstrates a relatively positive trend, in particular in the poultry sector, which is in recovery from the negative period at the start of the decade caused by the bird flu which confirms its national leadership occupying the first position in the ranking. This record is definitely due to the high vertical integration of the supply chain with top feedstuff companies or manufacturers, statement amongst other things supported by the fact that the phenomenon is most widespread in the province of Verona, home to some huge manufacturers-processors of pork, poultry and rabbit meat.

Substantial decline in all the Veneto provinces of the rabbit industry, in the number both of breeding facilities and animals bred. Such decline is due almost entirely to the black period the sector is experiencing and only in a small part to the methodological differences of the two census analyses.

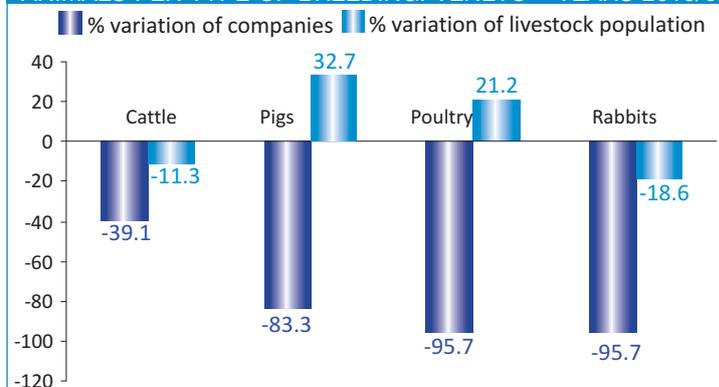
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES DEALING WITH BREEDING AND 2010/00 % VARIATION PER REGION. YEAR 2010



DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDING ENTERPRISES PER PROVINCE. YEAR 2010



% VARIATION OF THE NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND ANIMALS PER TYPE OF BREEDING. VENETO - YEARS 2010/00



Source: processing by the Region of Veneto – Directorate regional Statistical System Department on Istat data

- Department of Agriculture

- Regional Secretariat for the Budget

- Primary sector planning and programming department

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